



Timeline	
603 AD	Settlement established at Beodricsworth.
869 AD	St Edmund martyred.
1065 AD	The name St Edmund's Bury appears.
1214 AD	25 barons instigated Magna Carta at Bury St Edmunds.
1327 AD	Uprising by townspeople.
1427 AD	Building of St Mary's Church began.
1539 AD	Abbey destroyed as part of the English Reformation.
1606 AD	Bury St Edmunds receives its first Charter.
1779 AD	Angel Hotel built.
1814 AD	Theatre Royal built.
1846 AD	Rail link to London.
1860 AD	Rail link to Ipswich
1899 AD	Moyse's Hall opens as a museum.
1972 AD	R Boby Manufacturing closes.
1998 AD	Cattle Market closes.

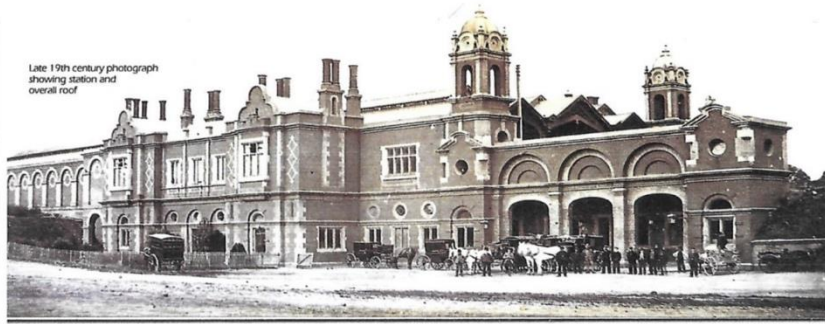
Key Facts
Bury St Edmunds, derived from the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Beodricsworth. After King Edmund's bones were brought to the monastery, it became a hugely popular place of pilgrimage.
Gifts from pilgrims enabled a magnificent abbey to be built—the abbot and monks effectively ruling the town, setting taxes, etc.
A meeting of 25 barons in the Abbey in 1214 instigated the development of the Magna Carta which granted ordinary people their right to freedom from oppression.
The English Reformation in the 1530's, where Henry VIII broke ties with Rome, led to the destruction of the abbey and its influence upon the town.
Markets have always been an important part of the town, but changes in technology, transport links, supply and demand for goods and services, have shaped both the town's buildings and facilities.

Key Quotations
"The coach rattled through the well-paved streets of a handsome little town, of thriving and clean appearance, and stopped before a large inn situated in a wide-open street, nearly facing the old abbey, and this," said Mr Pickwick, looking up, "is the Angel!" Charles Dickens—The Pickwick Papers— 1837

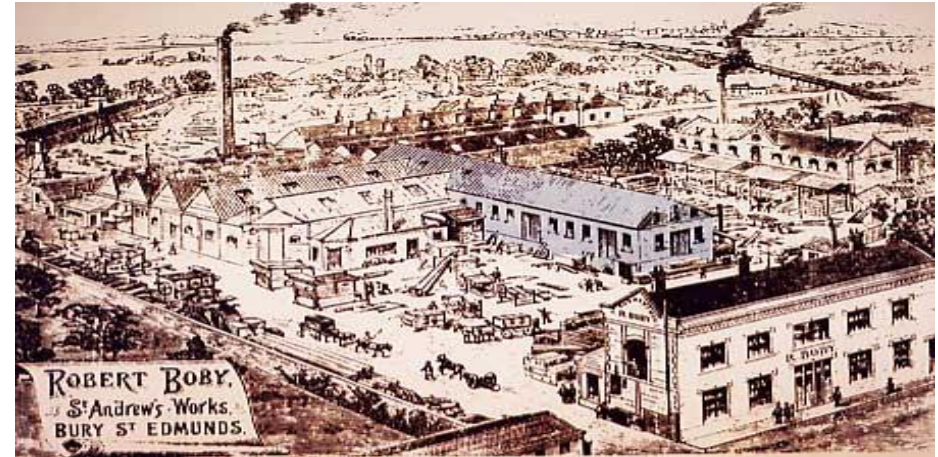
Vocabulary Dozen	
Abbey	A church associated with other buildings in which monks or nuns live or formerly lived as a religious community.
Abbot	A man who is head of a monastery or an abbey.
Banleuca	An old law term, signifying a space or tract of country around a city, town, or monastery, distinguished and protected by peculiar privileges.
Baron	A nobleman of the lowest rank. In Britain, barons have the title Lord
Charter	A written statement by a ruler or a government giving certain rights and privileges to a town, etc.
Magna Carta	A charter of rights agreed by King John at Runnymede in 1215
Martyr	A person who is killed or made to suffer because of his or her religious or other beliefs
Monastery	A building in which monks live as a community
Palimpsest	A term used in archaeology and history to describe the occurrence of a sequence of features from different periods that are superimposed on each other.
Pilgrim	A person who travels to a holy place for religious reasons.
Settlement	A place where a group of people have made their home
Shrine	Any place that is regarded as holy because of its association with a special person or event

Home Historian
Research the history of an organisation or building in Bury St Edmunds. What are its origin? How has its function changed? Why has that change come about?





Bury St Edmunds Station in the 1890's



R Boby Engineering 1910. Iron Works – St Andrews Street



The Crest of Bury St Edmunds



Plaque commemorating the Baron's Meeting at the Abbey in 1214.



The Abbey Gardens